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OAS URGES IRAN TO END OCCUPATION OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA270347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0332 GMT 27 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Washington, 26 Nov (AFP)--The OAS tonight urged the Iranian Government to end the occupation of the U.S. Embass, in Tehran and release the hostages. A declaration approved by consensus during a special session of the OAS Permanent Council expresses deep concern over events described as actions which openly violate the principles and norms of international law, and which can disrupt harmonious international coexistence.

HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR ISSUES FINAL DOCUMENT

PA241326 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Final document released by Interamerican Seminar on Human Rights, read by a representative of the Latin American Institute of Social Research at closing ceremony in Quito--live]

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera for having sponsored this seminar, along with the Latin American Institute of Social Research [Instituto Latinoamericano de Investigaciones Sociales--ILDIS] and for the hospitality shown to its participants. This is a new confirmation of the atmosphere of freedom and democracy existing in Ecuador.

Thanks to such an opportune initiative, spokesmen of various nations have been able to discuss freely current situations and serious problems, such as the generalized and systematic repression by military governments in several countries. This affects the application of human rights in Latin America.

2. [As heard] They express the urgent need to continue to exchange viewpoints and information on safeguarding human rights in Latin America. Therefore the participants in this seminar believe it is essential that the Latin American association for the defense of human rights be established in Quito under the sponsorship of the democratic Government of Ecuador and in cooperation with ILDIS. This association will be in charge of gathering information provided by the national committees for the defense of human rights and by national and international organizations. The main mission of the new organization will be to promote the effective application of respect for human rights. It is destined to fill an evident vacuum in the information and [word indistinct] of the committees and groups established in the Latin American countries for the same objective. It will also evaluate cases and most urgent violations of human rights.

3. They recommend the establishment of national committees for the defense of human rights in each Latin American country. As much as possible, these should include the various ideological and trade union elements as well as the most qualified personalities, without regard for ideology or religion. Their mission will be to serve as national committees to coordinate the defense of human rights.

4. They proclaim 1980 as the year of political prisoners and missing persons in Latin America. Therefore they respectfully request that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos provide his very valuable cooperation for this purpose. Through the new Latin American association for the defense of human rights and with the cooperation of ILDIS as well as other national and international organizations, committees and union groups interested in the cause of democracy based on human rights and the free self-determination of peoples, this problem will be broadly publicized. The participants in the seminar also issue a call to the Latin American chiefs of state to help in achieving Latin American awareness of the need for full respect for human rights.

PAPER ASSESSES 'MAGNITUDE OF MISTAKES' IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PY261215 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "A Whole Civilization Under Attack"]

[Text] On Wednesday of last week we published an editorial commentary prompted by the action of agents of the Iranian Islamic clergy in taking hostages employees and officials of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The title of the commentary was "The Limit of Dignity." We said then, and we repeat it to confirm a conviction: "The situation created by the outburst of fanatic megalomania in Iran necessarily leads to the adoption of drastic and well-defined measures." President Carter's visible vacillation has aggravated the situation. The attack against and the burning of U.S. offices in Islamabad and Khomeyni's mad accusation that the United States is responsible for the tragic events at the religious center in Saudi Arabia are proof of a calamity in which the wind of religious fanaticism fans the flames of a political operation drawn up in lines of blood.

While the spirit of the attackers converts the events into an attack on civilization, the Soviet foreign minister has just expressed himself in Spain as if he did not know that a conflict has broken out in which the United States is attacked frontally. In the view of the old Moscow chief, a direct response from the Washington government would be equivalent to meddling in the affairs of another country. The statement reflects the same cynicism as that used by Molotov when he tried to justify the Stalin-Hitler pact.

If the events and statements which have perplexed the world in the last few days are viewed objectively, the remark made by Yasir 'Arafat and published last Monday in the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'B cannot be ignored. He said then that the PLO and Khomeyni's regime are "in the same boat." It is appropriate to underscore this opinion because in view of Carter's attempts to make 'Arafat a mediator before the chiefs of the Muslim sect holding power in Iran, the statements of the great impresario of international guerrilla warfare reveal the magnitude of the mistakes committed by the U.S. Government in the field of world politics. President Carter, after abandoning those who have been the allies of U.S. democracy in the great alinements of international politics, has only obtained tactical support in the camp of the enemies of civilization, a civilization in which the United States is the most powerful nation.

Although the unfortunate orientation of the U.S. Government is leading the United States into an isolation which suits those who wish to see the breakup of the system that maintains the greatness of the nation to the north, there exists a shared responsibility among the Western nations in the face of this sinister ideological-religious phenomenon visible in the disaster for human rights in Tehran. The holy men of the Shi'ite sect may interpret the Koran in whatever way they like, but they cannot spit on culture and Western institutions on the strength of a supposed impunity bestowed by the power of petroleum.

CGTA PLANS ACTION PROGRAM TO OPPOSE NEW LABOR LAW

PY232328 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0114 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (NA)--The Unified Leadership of Argentine Workers (CGTA) today launched a "national action program" against the law of labor union associations which includes "the mobilization of the workers" by means of a "national plebiscite" and the calling of a national plenary meeting of secretaries general "in order to establish the actions to be carried out." The CGTA issued this information in a document.

The plan also includes a communique to the ILO and the CIOSL [International Confederation of Free Trade Unions] reporting on "the violations of international agreements" the new law will cause and calls for a "national meeting of the various social sectors of the country" (churches, political parties, businessmen, professionals, etc) in order to establish a joint position "with regard to the political, economic and social process," which will be expressed in a document.

According to CGTA spokesmen, at 1500 tomorrow, this organization will issue a strongly critical document in which it will set down the union movement's point of view regarding the national situation and the military government's actions.

The national action program was approved during a meeting of the CGTA national board held this afternoon. The program is included in a document distributed at the end of the meeting, which was held at the Sanitation Workers' Union. The national plan includes seven points. The first one established the "mobilization of the workers" by means of "a national plebiscite," in accordance with the constitutional right to petition, in their working places and for the purpose of establishing their position regarding the national situation (labor union association and social works law); a propaganda campaign with the press media directed at the workers and the social sectors.

The second point consists of "an appeal to all unions so that they may take part in this action" so that those who, for different reasons, stay out of the CGTA may join it in order to make the actions more effective.

The third point establishes that "the federation, syndicates or unions refuse to adapt their structures and statutes to the new law in question."

The fourth point calls for the "establishment of regional CGTA branches in the interior of the country by appointment of the national CGTA or by self-appointment."

The fifth point of the program deals with the "establishment of a board of lawyers who will be in charge of studying: 1, the union and association's situation; 2, first stage federations and syndicates; 3, the General Labor Confederation [CGT]; 4, syndical and social assets; 5, social works; and 6, the constitutional aspects of the law."

The sixth point establishes a "national meeting of the various social sectors of the country (churches, political parties, businessmen, professionals, etc). For this purpose an interview commission will be designated. The subject to be discussed will be a "declaration on the political-economic and social processes."

The last point of the program establishes the "calling of a national plenary meeting of secretry generals and regional delegations." The subjects to be discussed will be: "1, wage and economic policy; 2, establishment of the minimum wage; 3, the law on professional workers associations; 4, union prisoners; 5, the social works law; 6, legal measures to be taken; and 7, actions to be taken."

The national program has a complementary four-point program of "an international nature," which establishes the following:

"A, to inform the CIOSL of the situation created by the approval of the labor union associations' law; B, to report to the professional secretariats; C, to report to the labor organizations of other countries with which we maintain fraternal links, and D, to inform the ILO of the following international agreements: world declaration on human rights;

The Latin American convention for human rights; the international American letter of social guarantees; the international pact for economic, social and cultural rights; the international pact for civil and political rights; Convention 87 signed in 1948, which was ratified in the Republic of Argentina by decree law 14,392; and Convention 98, ratified by Decree Law 11,594."

GOVERNMENT GRANTS SAFE-CONDUCT TO CAMPORA

PY252229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM)--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the national government has granted a safe-conduct to Hector J. Campora, who will soon leave the country.

LOKMAN RELEASED, ALLOWED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY231821 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Relatives reported yesterday that Jaime Lokman, the Jewish businessman from Cordoba who had been held in prison without trial since the day of the March 1976 coup, left the country by air for Israel yesterday. Lokman was finally granted the constitutional right of option of living abroad after his request had been turned down four times. He was being held in Rawson Maximum Security Prison, the fourth jail where he had been housed, when told the news. The decision to grant the right of option came after the Supreme Court had asked the Interior Ministry to report on the status of his fifth petition to be allowed to leave the country. Lokman consistently denied unproved and unfounded allegations (which were never made legal charges) that he gave financial aid to terrorists or helped indoctrinate youth. Both the United States and Israel offered him asylum.

MONTONEROS USED ISRAELI, SOVIET, GERMAN WEAPONS

PY201352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (AFP)--Military sources have reported that in the "Montoneros" attack which was perpetrated last Tuesday in which a businessman, his bodyguard and three subversives died, the Montoneros used German [not further specified], Soviet and Israeli weapons and clothes manufactured in Libya.

The sources added that in the bloody attack--perpetrated against businessman Francisco Soldati who was burned to death together with his bodyguard--the "Montoneros" used a 7.62 NATO caliber Heckler Koch 63 German assault rifle. This is a modern automatic assault weapon with a firing selector manufactured in the city of Oberndorf-Neckar.

The sources added that the subversives also used a 7.62 Kalashnikov Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifle which is an exclusively military model used by the communist-bloc countries and Arab and Third World countries. The subversives also used two 1949 Uzi machinegun pistols manufactured in Jerusalem by the Israeli military industries. The grenade launcher, according to the sources, is a Remington shotgun that was adapted for that purpose, and the explosives used were of the Energa type.

As for the clothing, the sources added that one of the guerrillas was wearing a Libyan manufactured rope-soled sandal and that many of the clothes were not manufactured in Argentina.

Montonero Strategy

PY221817 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0024 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[By Luis Carlino]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (LATIN-REUTER)--The Argentine guerrillas, badly beaten by tough military action, are coming back selectively, focusing on the economic team of the government as its main target. In less than 2 months two members of the team of Economic Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz barely escaped guerrilla attacks, and a financier closely associated with the economic team was murdered in a bloody attack in the street.

The NEW PROVINCE, a newspaper from Buenos Aires Province supplied with information from a high military source, reported that the attacks were part of a counterattack ordered by Montonero leader Mario Firmenich with the economic team as its main target. The guerrilla campaign, organized by Firmenich in Europe where he is living, would conclude on 10 December, and another big armed attack would be carried out before that date, the newspaper reported. The latest wave of attacks began on 27 September when a dozen uniformed guerrillas attacked Klein's house after killing two bodyguards.

According to the NEW PROVINCE, there were about 25 combatant Montoneros. The Montoneros have a rotation system by which active combatants go under cover for months after each attack and are replaced by a new group.

Diplomatic sources reported that there are a total of about 200 Montoneros in the country. The speculations about the political objectives of its campaign are centered on two possibilities: The most obvious holds that the Montoneros expect to win the support of a large sector of the population that is opposed to the austerity policy of Martinez de Hoz. Other analysts speculate that its purpose is to create differences between the government of President Jorge Videla and the military sectors dedicated to a tough action against the leftist subversion.

WRECKAGE OF YPF PLANE FOUND; NO SURVIVORS

Weather Hampers Search

PY221744 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1435 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (NA)--Navy headquarters reported today that the search for the Government Oil Deposits [YPF] plane, declared missing yesterday when it was carrying the organization's chief Raul Ondarts and other officials, was centered today in the Fagnano Lake area which is located north of Usuaia, although weather conditions are making the search difficult.

The search operation is being carried out by [word indistinct] of the governorship, YPF and naval ground and air elements, according to a communique released this morning. The text of the communique reads: "Navy headquarters reports that at 1000 today the search and rescue coordinating center under the Southern Navy Command is continuing with the search for the YPF plane MV-MRX Arava in which Engineers Ondarts and Sureda and Dr Zubaran, among others, were traveling. Radio contact with the plane was lost yesterday at 1705 while it was flying in the area near Usuaia.

Plane Found 'Completely Destroyed'

PY221838 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Ushuaia, 22 Nov (TELAM)--The Naval Command of the southern area has reported that the LV-MRX plane was found at 1430 in Punta Navarino, Navarino Island, in Chilean territory. The plane was completely destroyed and up to the moment it is not known whether there are survivors. Rescue efforts are underway with the cooperation of officials of the Chilean Third Naval Zone.

Navy Reports No Survivors

PY222057 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1942 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Ushuaia, 22 Nov (NA)--There are no survivors of the plane carrying the president of Government Oil Deposits and other high-ranking officials which crashed on Navarino Island, states a communique released by the Southern Area Naval Command.

HOUSE OF SWIFT EXECUTIVE IN LA PLATA BOMBED

PY231616 Buenos Aires LA PLATA in Spanish 1531 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Plata, 23 Nov (NA)--A bomb exploded at the residence of a high-ranking executive of the local Swift meatpacking plant early this morning, causing damage but no victims. The bombing took place at the residence of Lopez Akimenco, the planning and industrial relations manager of the Swift meatpacking plant.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION--A Japanese economic mission arrived in Buenos Aires to hold talks with Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz and members of his cabinet. These talks are the continuation of those that were begun in Japan during President Videla's visit to that country. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY]

VISITING SIEMENS BUSINESSMEN--The German industrialist Peter Von Siemens and a group of employees of the FRG Siemens enterprise met with Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz today. Unofficial sources reported that the plan for the expansion of the telephone system in Argentina and the nuclear reactor which the Kraftwerk Union (KWU) enterprise, a subsidiary of Siemens, will provide for the Atucha II nuclear plant were the subjects discussed during the meeting. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1805 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--France and Argentina agreed to create an industrial development zone in the field of information in order to gain access to the Latin American regional market, it was reported today at the end of the joint committee meeting. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 23 Nov 79 PY]

ARRIVAL OF BRAZILIAN OFFICER--Gen Leonardo Teixeira Colhares, chief of staff of the Brazilian Air Force, was met today at Newbery Airport by Gen Omar Domingo Ruben Graffigna. General Teixeira Colhares will stay in the country until 2 December and will meet with President Videla and with the three commanders in chief. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY]

PRESIDENT APPOINTS GENERAL ROCHA AS SOLUTION TO CRISIS

PY261256 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Nov 79 PY

[Text] With the resignation of Gen Rene Villarroel and the naming of another army commander in chief, the internal military problem has been overcome--a problem which emerged when there was resistance to the officers who had been named by the president.

Mrs Gueiler Tejada yesterday installed the new army commander in chief, Gen Ruben Rocha Patino. During the same ceremony she installed Gen Armando Reyes Villas as commander in chief of the armed forces. The chief of the general staff, Gen Hugo Tovar Pierola, was also installed in his post. The ceremony took place in the hall of government with the attendance of high-ranking military officers and all garrison commanders. Reyes was installed only at that time because he was in Spain as Bolivia's military attache when the air force, navy and army commanders were installed on Thursday.

During a speech she made at the ceremony, the interim constitutional President Lidia Gueiler requested total unity from the military chiefs and asked that they reject the interference of petty politicians and military personnel. She reiterated that she will continue defending the democratic process the country is going through, and in order to do this, she said, the military must cooperate and respect the popular will expressed through Congress. Gueiler asserted that in view of its future importance, the ceremony just concluded was one of the most important and historic of her mandate at the request of Congress.

The commander in chief of the armed forces spoke in the name of the officers who had just been installed and confirmed Villarroel's resignation from the post of army commander in chief. He stated that he was assuming the post with the best of good will and requested of his colleagues all possible cooperation in order to obey the principles of the constitution that pertain to the fatherland's guiding institution. He expressed his gratitude for the confidence placed in him by the president and urged the military chiefs to work hard in trying to satisfy the population's expectations, even during these difficult times in which he has assumed the post.

Villarroel, in a letter to Gueiler, makes it known that he is resigning in order to achieve the harmony and coexistence that must exist in the armed forces institution, and at the same time he justifies that situation. He explains that he was vetoed by his comrades-in-arms for having signed a document in which the officers went beyond the mandate of the institution of the orders of General Castillo, and he accused his comrades-in-arms of not acknowledging the law and the executive branch.

Meanwhile, the military rebels who had entrenched themselves in the Miraflores Garrison made it known that the naming of Rocha more than satisfies their expectations because the armed forces law has been obeyed. They nevertheless term the situation of the defense minister, Col Miguel Ayardo Montano, as a problem that must be resolved and they have lifted the state of emergency because they understand that there is total unity in Bolivia's army.

ECONOMISTS FEAR EFFECTS OF IRAN CRISIS ON OIL FOR BRAZIL

PA241740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0833 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[By Manuel Horacio Gimenez]

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Nov (EFE)--The present tension between Iran and the United States is preoccupying the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. But it is of much more concern to the economists, because they fear the consequences a worsening of the crisis could have on the supply of oil for Brazil.

Itamaraty is watching the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with interest, as a mere spectator, logically, because it can do nothing, even if events lead to armed conflict. For its part, Brazilian diplomacy does not expect a generalized conflict, largely because the Soviet Union has no interest in taking risks for a regime such as the Ayatollah Khomeyni's, which has made numerous attacks on international communism.

But Brazil, on the other hand, fears that as a result of this crisis, other countries will follow Iran's example and suspend oil supplies, as occurred on the eve of the shah's fall. It is once again pointed out that black gold constitutes an Achilles heel for Brazil, which imports 85 percent of the oil it consumes. Of this, 70 percent comes from the Middle East--Iraq in first place, Saudi Arabia, Iran and other nations.

Brazilian concern in this regard is clearly evidenced in the trip to the Middle East by Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto, the "tsar" of the bygone "Brazilian economic miracle" and currently the economic superminister, who is offering for sale such products as armaments (tanks, fighter planes) and nuclear technology in exchange for assurances of oil contracts.

Brazil's gloomy energy outlook took on critical tones this weekend: As of Monday, gasoline will cost 38 percent more and a rationing plan already exists, ready to be applied whenever things get out of hand.

Everyone expects the superminister's trip will result in another "miracle," although this time in energy. Yesterday and today there was applause for reports that the Iraqi authorities would pledge to supply petroleum to Brazil in 1980 on the basis of government-to-government contracts. This would prevent Brazil's resorting to the Rotterdam free market (at least massively), where prices go 60-80 percent above contract markets. Brazil's relations with Iraq are good, and there are people who even hint at the formation of a "nuclear triumvirate" of the "three B's"--Brazil, Bonn and Baghdad--by which Brazil could take nuclear technology to Iraq, which it would receive by agreement with the FRG, and Baghdad would give the petroleum guarantees Brazil needs so much.

BRAZILIAN SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED IN 1986

PY241812 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brazil will launch a satellite built with 85-percent national technology by mid-1986, the Brazilian Commission for Space Activities decided at the second seminar on space activities held in Sao Jose dos Campos. Also set up at this seminar was the foundation of the Brazilian space mission set up for the first half of the next decade [as heard]. The Brazilian satellite will be earmarked for surveying natural, agricultural and forest resources and for urban development planning.

REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE, CASUALTIES, DAMAGE

FY261622 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Nov 79 FY

[Text] Cordoba, 23 Nov (TELAM)--The seismographic instruments of the geophysical observatory at Pilar, 14 kilometers south of this city, have recorded a seismic movement of very strong intensity. Calculations indicate epicentral activity at a distance of about 4,000 kilometers with a beaking of 345 degrees, which indicates that the epicenter is in Colombia. The meteorological service in Pilar reported tonight that the seismic movement was recorded at 2047:40. It also added that large populated areas would have been affected, causing big material damage and casualties.

12 Dead, 500 Injured

PA240158 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (AFP)--The two tremors that shook Colombia have left a provisional balance--as of 0100 GMT Saturday--of 12 dead, 30 missing, 500 injured and huge losses. Radio broadcasts monitored here with much difficulty stress that the region most affected includes Caldas, Quindio and Risaralda epartments. These are the main coffee-producing areas, located about 350 km west of here. The area is practically isolated from the rest of the country due to power outages and landslides blocking some highways.

Due to communication problems, the extent of the disaster is not fully known. The situation has been worsened by fires and panic in many areas. Looting, especially in Manizales, capital of Caldas Department, where many buildings collapsed, has added to the problems.

'Thousands' Injured

PA240334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0302 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Nov (EFE)--So far 52 people have died as a result of the earthquake that shook Colombia today. The national defense has reported that 26 people died in Pereira, in western Colombia. The report, released 90 minutes after the earthquake occurred, says the victims were inside buildings that collapsed or were on their way home from work. Thousands of injured people are being treated in hospitals in the western part of the country. This section has been most affected by the earthquake, which had its epicenter somewhere near the Pacific Ocean. Units from the army, police, civil defense and the Red Cross are working intensively in Pereira, Armenia, Manizales and other small towns to remove debris as the search for more casualties continues. The number of dead and injured may increase considerably since the power failure caused by the earthquake is making rescue operations more difficult.

National Emergency Council Convenes

PA270250 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report]

[Excerpt] This afternoon the government established its strategy, particularly in the economic field, for facing the emergency caused by the harsh winter and earthquake which devastated large areas of the country, especially Caldas.

These measures were adopted by the National Emergency Council which was convened by President Julio Cesar Turbay. The meeting was attended by ministers, the directors of civil defense and the Red Cross, the managers of the Bank of the Republic and the National Coffeegrowers Federation.

The council decided to establish emergency and planning commissions with specific functions. The emergency commission will meet at 0900 tomorrow in government minister German Zea Hernandez' office. Agricultural and public works representatives will attend the meeting.

Agriculture Minister German Bula Hoyos gave an initial estimate of winter season losses. He said the following figures are a conservative estimate: crop losses 1.3 billion pesos and the losses from destroyed IMAC [expansion unknown] projects 1.2 billion pesos. The first official estimate of losses amounts to 2.5 billion pesos, which does not include the heavy damages to the country's roads.

Minister Bula Hoyos said the government can guarantee the normal supply of staple products. He also warned of a wave of speculation and hoarding which citizens should denounce to authorities.

Preliminary measures adopted by the National Emergency Council this afternoon include the refinancing of credits for lost crops and the expansion of new lines of credit for peasants. For example, in Narino some debts have been canceled and debt payments postponed so those affected can quickly recover. By initiative of the Bank of the Republic, a line of credit will be established for the purchase of medicines, food and clothing.

CONGRESS APPROVES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PA231535 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1720 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Nov (LATIN)--Congress has approved two constitutional amendments which were submitted by the government. One of the amendments lifts the state of siege in the country. The House of Representatives last night approved the amendments to the judicial system and of the Congress during a session which lasted 12 hours.

However, Congressmen Luis Villar Borda and Jaime Pinzon Lopez, independent members of the Official Liberal Party who opposed the amendments, have announced they will appeal the decision before the Supreme Court of Justice because of irregularities.

The amendment to the judicial system grants civilian judges and civilian law in general more power. It also expedites trial procedure and calls for the creation of a specialized judicial police in charge of investigating cases. It also increases the penalties for extremely serious crimes. It permanently establishes that the Liberal and Conservative parties will have a parity in the appointment of judges.

According to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala the amendment will permit civilian courts to try cases of persons accused of subversive activities who are presently being tried by military courts. Army prosecutors are currently hearing the cases of 213 members of the guerrilla group, the 19 April Movement.

For the past 30 years Colombia has virtually lived under a state of siege, due to serious public disorder and subversive activities. According to the government, the amendment will allow civilian judges to act more efficiently against subversion and this will permit the government to lift the state of siege.

The amendment concerning Congress is intended to improve its image which in recent years has deteriorated because of a series of scandals.

It also establishes a series of conditions which disqualify a person from being elected to Congress or holding a public post. It also establishes conditions for the appropriation of the so-called congressional aid to community organizations and for increasing congress men's per diem and allowances. It also regulates congressional immunity and authorizes the establishment of a planned commission which will analyze and watch over the government's development plans.

F-2 ISSUES LIST OF CURRENT KIDNAP VICTIMS

PA270254 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Twelve persons are currently being held by kidnapers, and most of the kidnapers are guerrillas. Sources of the police F-2 staff gave Supernoticias the following list of kidnap victims: Richard Starr, U.S. biologist kidnaped in La Macarena Mountains in Meta Department; Luis Eduardo Rincon Bustos, who like Starr was kidnaped by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] in (Doncello), Caqueta; Ramon Cardiar Arboleda also held by FARC and kidnaped in (Mucata), Antioquia Department; [name indistinct] Regulo Mena, [word indistinct]; Luis Alberto Restrepo in Cesar; (Holger Jose Angarita); Federico Velasquez, kidnaped in Bogota; Luis Hernando (Guella Argasta), kidnaped in Montanita, Caqueta; Jacobo Greenwood, kidnaped in Bogota; and Sergio Correa and Armando [name indistinct], officials of the [word indistinct] and [name indistinct], the Indian who was guiding them in Cordoba Department. Eight of the kidnap victims are being held by guerrillas. FARC holds five and the Popular Liberation Army holds three.

F-2 AGENTS ARRESTED ON KIDNAPING CHARGES

PA262206 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 26 Nov (AFP)--Seven members of the secret police were arrested on charges of belonging to a dangerous group notorious for kidnaping, the Bogota newspapers reported today. The papers say the detectives, members of the F-2 (plainclothes policemen), had kidnaped a wealthy merchant here and were demanding a large ransom.

National police headquarters today was silent about the incident stating only that the matter was being investigated by a military judge.

According to today's newspaper reports, the secret police agents involved in this case had already received ransoms for kidnapings on two previous occasions. They were arrested by military intelligence and security police agents who are battling kidnapers in Colombia. Some months ago, the newspapers added, other F-2 agents were arrested as they were dividing a large ransom received after a kidnaping.

STATE ORDERED TO PAY DAMAGES TO VICTIM'S FAMILY

PA232206 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--The government will have to pay 800,000 pesos to the family of a [word indistinct] who was murdered by two soldiers, one of whom was an army second lieutenant. This decision was made in a ruling issued last night by the Council of State, the supreme authority in litigations of this nature. The ruling says the state's obligation will expire in the year 2007.

The case involves Luis Carlos Cardenas, vice president of the Union of Public Employees of Antioquia Department, who was arrested in 1973 during an antiguerrilla operation against the Castroite National Liberation Army.

Upon ruling that the nation is responsible for the moral and material damages suffered by the wife and daughter of the victim, the Council of State noted that the fault of the intelligence service was ostensibly and distressingly aggravated by the fact that the second lieutenant and a soldier, a colonel [as heard] who was commander of the 4th Brigade at that time, are still in active service, to the dismay of their fellow citizens.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS RESUMES

PA211454 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The court-martial of more than 50 members of the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] resumes today. It had been suspended to permit the gathering of evidence. Those being tried in absentia include the top leader of the organization, which has for more than 15 years proclaimed itself the armed faction of the Colombian Communist Party, Manuel Marulanda Velez.

SUBVERSIVE GROUP RESCUES GUERRILLA CHIEF

PA252203 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1220 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cartago, Colombia, 25 Nov (EFE)--Guerrilla commandos attacked the state prison in Cartago Saturday and rescued the leader of their city brigade, police here disclosed. Eight guerrillas [word indistinct] hoods and German-made machineguns broke into the prison during the afternoon. They disarmed the guards and left them tied and gagged in the bathroom. The guerrilla commandos rescued guerrilla chief Luz Mery Jurado. She led the abortive kidnaping of a wealthy merchant here in which two members of the subversive 19 April Movement (M-19) were killed.

RIO NEGRO FLOOD CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGE

PA261228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 Nov (AFP)--Fifteen bodies recovered, 25 people injured and some 60 people missing was the toll in the flooding of the Rio Negro in northeastern Colombia, civilian defense officials announced here at 2300 GMT today. According to the source, the number of casualties may be much higher because the area is totally isolated as a result of some 50 landslides, which have destroyed several roads and caused large floods. El Playon, which became a new municipality of Santander Department on Friday and is located about 500 km from Bogota, is the most seriously affected community. According to several private pilots who overflew the area this afternoon, the zone is completely flooded. They saw the ruins of numerous houses being dragged by the water that partially covered El Playon's main plaza. No information has been received from neighboring villages and corregimientos, which have also been flooded. Nightfall has prevented the continuation of rescue flights of helicopters of the army's 5th Brigade. Rescue squads are approaching the stricken area with difficulty amid water, mud and total darkness. Heavy rains fell nonstop for 16 hours over the zones. Bucaramanga, Santander's capital, located 45 km from El Playon, has also suffered the rigors of the winter season. Two people died there when a house collapsed. This is the second serious disaster registered in Colombia in the past 3 days, following Friday's powerful tremor which, according to the most recent official figures, left about 50 dead, 600 injured, thousands homeless and material losses totaling close to $25 million.

COURT LIFTS JOURNALIST'S INCOMMUNICADO STATUS

PY2621S9 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpts] The Third Civil and Commercial Court of Appeals, made up of Benito Pereira Saguier, Antonio Tellechea and Anibal Cabrera Veron, yesterday modified Judge Arsenio Saravia's decision rejecting the request for protection submitted on behalf of jouranlist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle asking that his incommunicado status be lifted. The court ordered that the journalist "must be in free communication."

The court decision has not yet been implemented. It was indicated in the central police headquarters yesterday afternoon that there was no order lifting the incommunicado status of the secretary general of the Journalists Union of Paraguay (SPP). "We have not received any instructions; there is still no order on this matter," said a duty officer in the police headquarters.

ABC COLOR Comments

PY261710 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "Official Remark Regarding the Detention of a Journalist]

[Text] At a recent political meeting held in Villa Hayes, the interior minister said, according to a morning newspaper, that Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle, a journalist of our newspaper who has been deprived of his freedom for the past 20 days, is being detained for "having insulted the government." Given the person who made this explanation and the fact that it is the first on the subject, it has great significance.

First of all, it is understood that the remarks of the minister of the interior are of an official nature. Gonzalez del Valle is being detained for having insulted the government with some commentary. Now, it is quite difficult to establish an offense against the government under Article 79 of the constitution, by virtue of which the detention of the journalist was justified before the Supreme Court. Moreover, action for an alleged offense must be directed through the court.

Another fact which distinguishes the interior minister's remarks is that the detention was explained at a political meeting, while not much information was given in response to a request for information by the Supreme Court when it studied the habeas corpus request in favor of the detained journalist. It should have been reported to the highest judicial court that journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle had been detained for allegedly insulting the government. In this case, the Supreme Court could have determined if the correct application of Article 79 had been made. Unfortunately, it was satisfied with the answer it received.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER TO VISIT ARGENTINA

PY261826 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] Authorized sources have reported that President Stroessner will be accompanied on his next trip abroad by a large party of government officials and businessmen.

The chief of state has a 30-hour official visit to Buenos Aires scheduled on Wednesday. This visit is in response to an invitation by his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla.

The following persons will accompany him: Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues, Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion, Public Works and Communications Minister Gen Juan Antonio Caceres, Finance Minister Gen Cesar Barrientos, President of the Central Bank Cesar Romeo Acosta, President of the National Development Bank Julio Rejis Sanguina, Deputy Executive Director of the Yacyreta binational enterprise Zoilo Rodas Ortiz, President of the National Power Administration (ANDE) and Deputy Director General of Itaipu Enzo de Bernardi.

It was reported that the president's party will be comprised of 50 persons, and that it will leave on Wednesday at 0730 for the Argentine capital on board a special flight of Paraguayan Airlines (LAP).

ABC COLOR: IRANIAN REGIME IS THREAT TO WORLD

PY241830 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "Terrorism Threatens the World"]

[Text] The events which are occurring in Iran and the concepts--if they can be so called--which are being expressed there are so far removed from everything the world has known, so absolutely unheard of, that it is indeed extremely difficult to say which of them are the most repugnant and contrary to the established rules (which were established for good reasons) which regulate international coexistence in the case of conflicts or even war.

Despite this difficulty, it may be suitable to point out, however, that what Iran is now doing is nothing more and nothing less than what has so far been done only by numerous groups of professed terrorists--but only groups, after all. The only difference lies in the fact that now there is a whole nation, headed by its government, carrying out this type of action. The Iranian events thus are potentially tremendously contagious. If the world does not know how to give a sure and adequate response to them, a line of action will unfortunatedly be established which has infinite sequels of dangers and evil.

Madness has occupied the empty throne of the shah, replacing his absolutist but, after all, evolutionary regime with another which apparently needs to sow hatred every day in justify itself and remain in power.

This type of regime is a threat not only to its own country and its own people, but to the whole world.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION MEETING--The Paraguayan-Chilean joint commission concluded its meeting with the signing of several agreements related to trade and economic implementation and cooperation in the educational, cultural, transport and tourism sectors. The joint commission agreed to carry on its discussion within the framework of LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association]. The documents were signed by Efrain Dario Centurion and his Chilean counterpart Lt Col Enrique Seguel Morel. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Nov 79 p 8 PY]

GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO MEDIATE IRAN-U.S. CONFLICT

PA261411 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov (AFP)--Venezuela has offered to help solve the current conflict between Iran and the United States through mediation, official sources reported here today.

Energy Minister Humberto Calderon of Venezuela, which belongs to OPEC as does Iran, was in Tehran over the weekend and told Iranian officials that, if it was deemed advisable, his country was willing to make any effort to solve the delicate situation threatening world peace.

Calderon is touring the Middle East to prepare the OPEC conference that will be held here in December. He took advantage of the opportunity to offer to mediate as ordered by Christian Democratic President Luis Herrera Campins.

The official statement says the offer was cordially welcomed. Iranian Government officials said that one way out of the crisis might be to try the former shah at an international court comprised of a western representative, a nonalined representative, a representative of the Iranian people and a member of the International Court of Justice.

GRENADA'S BISHOP VISITS TO SECURE COOPERATION

PA262028 Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov (AFP)--Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said here today that the U.S. military presence and activities in the Caribbean pose a threat to the peace and security of the region.

Bishop arrived here today on an official visit of just over 24 hours with the stated purpose of securing additional Venezuelan cooperation with his country. The Grenadian Prime Minister was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, who immediately held a private meeting with him. Zambrano then accompanied Bishop to a meeting and luncheon with President Luis Herrera Campins.

Bishop will also meet with the president and vice president of the National Congress this afternoon and then hold a work session at the Foreign Ministry to outline a number of bilateral cooperation programs. The 35-year-old prime minister, who seized power 8 months ago after toppling Eric Gairy's regime, was accompanied by several ministers and advisers. He came at the invitation of a Venezuelan mission that visited St Georges a month ago.

During the meeting with the Grenadian group, Venezuela will be represented by officials of the foreign, education, transport and communications, urban development, agricultural and livestock, energy and mines, youth and culture ministries and of the foreign trade, housing, sports, tourism and export financing institutes.

In the past few weeks Venezuela has received visits by the prime ministers of Jamaica, Michael Manley; Curacao, Don Martina, and Suriname, Henck Arron.

Foreign Minister Zambrano noted that this indicates Venezuela's interest in the Caribbean but stressed that the Caracas government's policy toward the region is totally contrary to anything that might turn the Caribbean into an area of conflict over spheres of influence.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES 'COWARDLY' U.S. POLICY ON IRAN

PA260416 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 12-D PA

[Pedro J. Merida article: Ayatollah Khomeyni: Mad, Ignorant or Criminal?]

[Text] "For us in the twentieth century, the century of 'lights,' 'progress' and civilization, a man who forbids women to shake hands with men, orders women to cover their faces with thick veils, and forbids women to bathe on the beaches or dance or listen to music played by pagan orchestras is paranoid.

In other words, that man is either ignorant or mad. If such a mad and ignorant man capriciously takes away the lives of hundreds of persons because they are homosexuals, prostitutes or adultresses, we must add that he is criminal, depraved and evil.

This is our opinion from what we have read and heard about the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the man who claims the privilege of carrying out God's orders and of being the head of a religion and people who submit to the rule of a fanatic. He is more than a fanatic. He is ignorant, mad and criminal.

We want to know: Can a man who constantly offends God with his crimes and perversion be fulfilling God's will? Can a man who uses fanaticism to deceive the ignorant and damage moral and human dignity represent a religion?

We cannot understand how President Carter and the government of the most powerful country in the world accepted the overthrow of the imperial monarchy of the Shah Reza Pahlavi and the establishment of the government of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The United States approved the removal of the shah, who is today ill in a New York hospital where he is being treated for cancer.

We know our opinion does not matter. We know we are only crumbs on the large banquet table of the big millionaires. We realize we are but a grain of sand in the biggest desert of the world, and we realize that many will laugh when they read this column. However, we are not afraid to tell Your Excellency the President of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter, that we consider your attitude cowardly. In our opinion, he must know that if the United States directly intervenes in a country to protect it, the world will strongly object. If the U.S. does not intervene, the world also objects.

If the United States had maintained the shah's monarchy with its power and strength, it would have proven to Iranians that the United States is a country of firm and unchangeable decisions. If the United States had adopted this policy throughout America, without being afraid of the meaningless shouting of the communists, we would not have an arrogant and conceited Cuba, or a Nicaragua which wants economic protection to oppose the United States with arrogance and ungratefulness.

Panama, 22 November 1979.

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS ARRIVE, WELCOMED BY ROYO

PA261839 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Three ruling Salvadoran junta members arrived in Panama at noon on the last leg of a Central American tour to report on the democratic process underway in that country following the toppling of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

Junta members Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Mario Antonio Andino and Guillermo Manuel Ungo were welcomed at Tocumen Airport by President Aristides Royo, Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and several cabinet ministers, The junta members were accompanied by Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezi and Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia,

Following military honors and protocol ceremonies at the airport, the Salvadoran guests left for the Palace of the Herons, the Panamanian presidential office, where Royo will host a luncheon, At 2000 GMT official talks will begin at the palace, At 0100 GMT the Panamanian Government will host a reception in honor of Gutierrez, Andino, Ungo and their retinue, The Salvadoran Government officials will hold a news conference at a Panama City Hotel at 1400 GMT tomorrow, Royo and his ministers will see them off at the airport at 1600 GMT, They will then return to El Salvador,

Before coming to Panama, the Salvadoran junta members visited Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala with the same intention of discussing their government's plans,

COMMERCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON GAS, PETROLEUM SUPPLIES

PA161555 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Interview with Panamanian Commerce and Industries Minister Juan Jose Amado by Eduardo Herrera Cedeno--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what measures is the Commerce and Industries Ministry taking regarding the distribution of gas in the country?

[Answer] We have maintained strict control over the sale and distribution of this basic product throughout the country, We make a monthly inventory of the Panama refinery production and imports, The imports are very important because the refinery is unable to meet the local demand, We also maintain figures on the sale of the small containers as well as those for industrial use, We noted that the increase in consumption has been very reasonable, I would say the consumption of gas has not increased very much in comparison to the population growth,

[Question] President Carter has taken measures regarding the import of Iranian petroleum, The U,S, oil companies which operate in the country import petroleum from Iran, What effect could President Carter's measure have on the supply of petroleum in the country?

[Answer] We believe two possibilities could occur, We hope the first one will occur, Iran might have to sell its crude to other countries at the same or at lower prices, This might lead to a more balanced supply and demand and we might get a supply of crude at the same or lower prices, However, we think that perhaps Iran and other countries' reaction might be one of retaliation and that in reaction to feeling pressure against their sovereignty they might try to get more profits from their natural resources, We will learn more about this when the petroleum exporting countries meet at the end of the year,

[Question] The Association of Gasoline Distributors is currently on strike in Panama City and other cities, What measures will the government take to try to solve this situation?

[Answer] We will try to talk with the interested parties to find the best solution within the current laws, We think we would be irresponsible if we disregarded such problems and did not try to find a solution, In this way, the Panamanian community will not suffer,

EL SALVADOR

FARN ANNOUNCES DECISION TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

PA261516 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1431 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Members of the Maoist Armed Proces of National Resistance (FARN) guerrilla group occupied three radio stations in this capital this morning and announced that they will continue their struggle to seize power.

The occupied radio stations were radio Cadena Central, radio Mil Ochenta (both in the same building) and radio Diez.

The FARN commandos read a communique announcing their decision to continue struggling against the government, to which it grants no merits or truce.

The young officer corps of the Salvadoran army, headed by Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, deposed president of the republic Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in a military coup on 15 October.

The provisional governing junta appointed thereafter issued a proclamation to the people expressing its determination to put an end to the vices of the old regime and initiate a process for social justice and democratic participation.

Traditional opposition forces such as the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, communists and many other sectors joined the officers and called on leftwing guerrilla forces to end the violence that is killing hundreds of Salvadorans annually. However, in its message to the people today, the FARN expressed its determination to continue the struggle.

GUATEMALA

URUGUAYAN EMBASSY ATTACKED, DOCUMENTS STOLEN

PA262033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Uruguayan Embassy in Guatemala City was attacked Sunday night by unidentified men who stole diplomatic papers, electrical appliances, office supplies and cash. The embassy is located in the southern part of the city and is protected by the military police. However, yesterday the two guards inexplicably left their posts before the attack, according to initial investigations.

Embassy Secretary Hector Alvariza, who is in charge of the embassy, went to the Foreign Ministry today to discuss the case with Guatemalan authorities. So far, few details of the investigation have been released but it was unoffficially reported that the robbery could be an attempt to lead the investigation astray.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZISTS BLAMED FOR CREATING PROBLEMS IN GUATEMALA

PA242309 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] The criminal activities of a number of Somozists currently residing in Guatemala has led to a conflict between Guatemalan immigration authorities and the Foreign Ministry.

Commenting on the situation of these Nicaraguans residing in Guatemala and the attitude of Nicaraguan citizens toward the influences of our revolutionary victory, Companero Marco Antonio Gonzalez, director of foreign policy at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, said: [begin Gonzalez recording] Some 6,000 Somozists and their relatives arrived in Guatemala after the revolution. According to the Guatemalan foreign minister, many of these people left Guatemala for other countries such as Mexico and the United States. However, the number of Somozists still living in Guatemala is very large. They have created problems in that country because they have committed attacks, holdups and other crimes. This led the Guatemalan immigration office to announce that all Nicaraguans and Salvadorans would be expelled from Guatemala.

This apparently created a problem in Guatemala because the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry issued a communique and verbally notified us that it was not really planning to expel anybody and that Guatemala would remain open to all Central Americans, including "all Nicaraguan Somozists and all those who supported the dictatorship in El Salvador."

In any event, there is discontent among Guatemalan citizens because of the Somozists' criminal activities, for many of them have continued to commit the same type of atrocities they used to commit here in Nicaragua. [end recording] [passage omitted]

FRG DELEGATION ARRIVES, WILL DISCUSS AREAS OF ASSISTANCE

PA211537 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2133 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A high-level FRG mission arrived in this capital today on a special flight from Bonn. The group is to determine, in conjunction with the Nicaraguan Government, areas in which that government can concentrate its material and technical aid to this country.

The 30-man mission is headed by Rainer Offergeld, FRG minister of economic cooperation.

The group includes 14 newsmen from the press, radio and television who hope to record here and publicize in their country, "a vivid image of the true Nicaragua and its people," following the bloody civil war which ended 4 months ago with the overthrow of Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime.

Within their heavy schedule of activities, the members of the German mission will meet today with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. They will subsequently meet separately with the officials in charge of agrarian reform, health, housing, planning, finance, education, social welfare, economy, agricultural development and the international fund for Nicaraguan reconstruction.

After determining the areas in which the development of the Nicaraguan revolution can be aided, the European mission, considered the highest level delegation of its kind to come to Central America, will return to the FRG tomorrow.

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS FROM CUBAN TRIP

PA212208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cuban laboratories are interested in acquiring some of our raw materials to produce medicine, Health Minister Cesar Amador Khul reported on his return from Cuba. Here is what he told our reporter:

[Begin Amador recording] I visited several specialized Cuban laboratories that are experimenting with plants, herbs and flowers to obtain chemicals from which they can produce medicine. There is a good possibility of negotiating with these laboratories to process our raw materials into medicine. This could possibly reduce the price of medicine in Nicaragua. I also discussed the possibility of sending cattle pancreases to Cuba to obtain insulin from them. This would solve our demand for insulin. I am very optimistic and confident that my visit to Cuba will have positive results. [end recording]

CUBAN NEWSMAN CRITICIZES U.S. NEWS AGENCIES

PA240114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] In a lecture given to journalism students of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, Cuban newsman Jose Antonio Benitez said that through their misinformation the U.S. transnational news agencies are instruments for neutralizing liberation movements and the people's struggle for sovereignty.

Benitez, of the prestigious newspaper GRANMA, made a broad analysis of the power structure of the U.S. press and other reactionary enterprises in Latin America and the cultural, political and economic subordination of Third World countries.

Referring to the major press monopolies in Latin America, Benitez said a Chilean family controlled over 40 percent of the newspaper circulation, which benefitted the reactionary forces that planned the coup against Salvador Allende's government in 1973.

MEXICO DONATES VITAMINS, SEEDS, BOOKS TO GOVERNMENT

PA240120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico, which always supported our struggle to overthrow the Somozist dictatorship, is celebrating the 69th anniversary of its 1910 revolution. That revolution was carried out to gain freedom and independence. Today, in a ceremony to mark the 1910 revolution, Mexican Ambassador Horacio Labastida gave government junta member Violeta de Chamorro a small but significant donation consisting of 1 million vitamin tablets to improve the diet of the children of Esteli and Masaya. He also donated 5 tons of small packages of seeds for family vegetable plots so peasant communities can grow vegetables and improve their diet. He also donated a large amount of books for the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and material for the National Energy Institute.

ARMED YOUTHS ARRESTED TRYING TO ENTER EL SALVADOR

PA202312 Managua Radio Sandinc in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Companero Roberto Sanchez, from the Sandinist People's Army Information and Public Relations Office, this morning reported that 19 young men were arrested while trying to cross the border. They were all armed. The youths said their intention was to go to El Salvador to participate in the people's struggle. It is not right, they pointed out, to let them struggle alone.

Companero Sanchez said our army cannot permit these young men to do as they please and certainly not in matters related to the internal affairs of other countries. For this reason, the youths are being investigated in order to uncover all the motives for this action.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR ON PROBLEM OF SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA220426 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 79 p 10 PA

[Text] Colombian Ambassador to Nicaragua Fernando Navas de Brigard said yesterday he was unaware of a document in which the Colombian Foreign Ministry asked the Nicaraguan Government for the fourth time to allow people who have taken asylum in the Colombian Embassy to leave the country.

A LATIN report datelined in Colombia indicated that Tito Mosquera Irurita, foreign policy undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, had said he sent a new official note to the Nicaraguan Government reiterating the request made on three previous occasions.

"I am unaware of such a note. Perhaps I will receive it today," the diplomat said. "However, it is true that on previous occasions the Colombian Government, which upholds the international principle of respecting the right of asylum, has informed the Nicaraguan revolutionary government of its interest in having that right fulfilled," Navas de Brigard said. He added that he is sure the national reconstruction government wants to solve this problem within the established legal framework. He said the Nicaraguan Government has already granted several safe-conducts, particularly to women and children, "whom I hope to send to Colombia next week."

The Foreign Ministry has denied that 115 people are waiting to receive safe-conducts as the LATIN report indicated. Only 46 people in the embassy are waiting for their safe-conducts. The Foreign Ministry said 35 people received their safe-conducts some time ago and it is not known why they have not left the country.

We have also learned that of the 55 people still in the embassy, 35 are soldiers and 14 are civilians. [figures as published] The revolutionary government has repeatedly said that many of the people who have taken asylum in embassies are soldiers who have been accused of war crimes. Their situation is serious since war criminals do not have the right to asylum.

CHURCH, GOVERNMENT REACT TO BISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER

Church, Junta Move Closer

PA261212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz] [Excerpts] Managua, 25 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Catholic Church today moved the closest it has ever been to the Sandinist revolution when government junta officials openly praised a recent pastoral letter by the bishops.

The letter, which has been the object of much public discussion during the past week, has been hailed by commentators as the most important in the history of the Nicaraguan church and the Latin American church.

According to analysts, the Nicaraguan church sees the Sandinist revolution as a practical opportunity to bring together the wealthy few and the dispossessed masses that existed in the country under the economic system that prevailed during the Somoza family's dictatorship.

Since the pastoral letter represents the church's first official expression of solidarity with the Sandinist revolution, its publication has had enormous repercussions and has been publicly commented on by the revolutionary leaders.

According to government junta member Sergio Ramirez, the document focuses man within the framework of a new concept, that is, as a link uniting the church and the revolution. This letter, Ramirez added, restores to man his role as a protagonist of history, a role that had been seized from him by the selfish and individualistic theories of (?Somozism).

Officials Approve of Letter

PA211307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The pastoral letter issued last Sunday by the bishops of Nicaragua has met with overwhelming favorable reaction among religious, political, official and news media circles. Father Fernando Cardenal today said "the pastoral letter shuts up those who, concerned with the future of their material possessions, are using religion to give ideological contents to their selfish criticism of the revolution."

Referring to the clear language of the document, Father Cardenal added it admits "there is no contradiction between socialism and the Christian faith. Now no one has the right to criticize the goals nor ideals of the Sandinist revolution on behalf of the faith. They can do it on behalf of their own interests."

"In the past the church was persecuted, threatened and even attacked by Somozism, so it compromised with those who oppressed the people and analyzed Marxism from a capitalist not from a Christian viewpoint. Its position now is just right," Father Antonio Castro pointed out.

These views coincided with those expressed by some members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the government, said "He was very impressed by the pastoral letter which should be published and read to show the church's support to our revolution." He added the pastoral letter "is a historic document, and shows the church is a living institution responding to the historic moment in which Nicaragua and the people are living. There is no excuse, however, for what it did not do in the past," he added.

Alfonso Robelo, another member of the junta of the government, says the pastoral letter clearly expresses "what the church expects from the revolution and with this letter it is requesting the people to participate in the political, economic and social process the country is going through."

"There is no need for an official commentary because the letter was not intended for the government, but the opinion of the members of the government is unanimously favorable," Robelo pointed out.

He also said the bishops' suggestion that parents be allowed to choose their children's education "is established in the charter of citizens rights which was issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction."

According to Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman the position assumed by the priests is Christian, progressive, clear, organized and a most precise instruction to the members of the church based on an exact analysis of the country's situation.

He appreciated the priests mentioning the national literacy campaign which is considered the most ambitious program of the revolution because it will enable the people's participation in the tasks of reconstruction.

However, all was not praise for the Nicaraguan episcopal conference. Radio commentators criticized the reference to "an original creative and genuinely national revolutionary process and in no way a copy of another, neither capitalist, nor dependent nor totalitarian."

"If it is not capitalist or socialist, what else can the Nicaraguan revolution be? We must take into consideration the fact that the people are freeing themselves from imperialist capitalism which exploited them and provoked their stagnation. Let the bishops explain this to us," Eligio Alvarez of Radio Futura said.

His colleague Chuno Blandon, a lawyer, said the pastoral letter has concepts "which are ambiguous and will be used by the bourgeoisie to question without any foundation the Nicaraguan socialist revolution."

Interview With Clergyman

PA270318 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Father Guillermo Quintanilla, the clergy's representative to the Council of State, has reaffirmed that the church is in favor of socialism. Father Quintanilla commented on the bishops' pastoral letter when asked by the Atabal Sandinista newscast. [begin recording]

[Quintanilla] This is one of the most serious and guiding documents issued by our episcopacy in recent times. I believe the pastoral letter responds to a series of concerns of the Catholic people of Nicaragua in the face of the situation that revolutionary changes are presenting to all Christians.

I believe that to be understood, the pastoral letter must be taken as a whole. The pastoral letter has three parts and to clearly understand it--to clearly understand the bishops' message--it must be studied completely. It must be understood and accepted as a whole. Apparently the first part has had the greatest impact on Nicaraguans. This part deals with the Christian commitment to a new Nicaragua. It is true this is a most important part because in it the bishops speak with much hope about our Sandinist revolution. They also establish their position regarding the concern over the process toward socialism. I think that this position of the bishops has calmed believers. We, the clergymen, have in this document a valid tool to guide the faithful.

I think in writing this pastoral letter the bishops listened to many people and they wished to be the interpreters of questions, concerns and hopes. I think the pastoral letter will serve as basis for many seminars and study meetings. As I have stated I believe this is a fundamental document.

[Unidentified speaker] In this regard, Father, for the first time in Latin America--I do not know if this is true also for the rest of the world, but at least in Latin America--a position has been taken favoring socialism and it is happening here in Nicaragua. There have been priests who have spoken out in favor of socialism, but this has been on a personal basis. However, in Nicaragua's case, the church has now come out in favor of a given way of life. Why is this happening?

[Quintanilla] Simply because a revolution of this nature has only taken place in Nicaragua. This has been a revolution in which the church has played a role and had something to say. This document by the bishops is the culmination of a series of documents and pastoral letters that contributed to the struggle for the liberation of the Nicaraguans.

It is natural that after the victory and with the beginning of the process, the bishops, in face of an irreversible fact--such as the revolutionary process toward socialism--have adopted this position. They have done so bravely. The bishops are participating in the true historic situation. They are involved in the process. The bishops have written their pastoral letters not from a cloud but down in Nicaragua and at a specific moment in Nicaragua's history. I believe this is the reason for the pastoral letter. I believe it represents a christian and orthodox position, the position of the bishops.

I believe this is the way. The bishops cannot turn their backs on the revolutionary process. They cannot ignore what is happening in Nicaragua. I believe that, as never before, the bishops are behaving as children of history and of the moment we are going through. [end recording]

Roundtable Discussion

PA261555 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0026 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Father Fernando Cardenal said here on television that "the recent pastoral letter by the Nicaraguan bishops recognizes class struggle as a fact and appeals to every Christian to participate in it without hatred." The pastoral letter issued last Sunday by seven Nicaraguan bishops was the object of public surveys and debates during the week and culminated last night with a roundtable discussion sponsored by the "Sandinist television system."

Father Cardenal, chief of the government's literacy campaign, said during the program that "the pastors have seen the positive and dynamic side of the class struggle of the Sandinist revolution without ignoring the Christian aspect that should prevail in the process." He added that the bishops were the first to label the Nicaraguan revolution as "socialist." This is something the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate had not done.

Another panelist, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, noted the far-reaching effect of the pastoral letter not only for the Nicaraguan church but for Latin America as well. "Our church has experienced a frank process of Christianization," said D'Escoto. He said the ambiguous language of the previous pastoral letters, similar to that used in diplomacy, has been set aside. "The episcopal conference assumed the motivation that led our people to their heroic struggle and identified with them. It reflects joy, the hope of an entire nation and encourages the parishioners who participated in the insurrection to participate in the consolidation of the revolution," he added.

A Jesuit priest, Father Juan Hernandez Pico, recognized the bishops' commitment to the revolution and their efforts to reconstruct the country with austerity through the reactivation of the national economy. He said the pastoral letter asks Christians to make practical decisions within the faith. "That way, if the peasant supports the revolution, he must decide whether he is prepared to continue living on his small farm or to work for a large state company for a salary," he said. "Workers must decide whether they are prepared to establish new work patterns and assume part of the responsibility for production tasks. The bourgeoisie must also decide whether they are prepared to accept smaller profits or take their money abroad," Hernandez Pico said.

The motivations for social change in Nicaragua are included in the Nicaraguan episcopate's pronouncement, which is the basis for the establishment of new and just structures in this country, according to a statement by peasant leader Edgardo Garcia during the television conference.

Pastoral Letter: Part 1

PA261234 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[Nicaraguan bishops' first pastoral letter: "Christian Commitment for a New Nicaragua"--Part 1]

[Text] 1. Achievements.

We would like to begin with a word about the achievements of the revolutionary process. These lead us to:

A. Acknowledge that through years of suffering and social isolation our people have been accumulating the experience necessary to make it into a broad and profoundly liberating action.

Our people struggled heroically to defend their right to live with dignity, peace and justice. This is the profound meaning of the action carried out against a regime that violated and repressed human, personal and social rights. Just as in the past we denounced that situation as contrary to evangelical demands, we would now like to reaffirm that we take upon ourselves [asumimos] the profound motivation of that struggle for justice and life.

B. Acknowledge that the blood shed by those who died in that lengthy fight. The dedication shown by youths interested in forging a just society and the outstanding role played by women--who have been traditionally ignored--in this entire process constitute a display of new forces in construction of a new Nicaragua. All this points to the originality of the present historical experience. Moreover, our people's struggle to write their own history has been profoundly marked by the thought and work of Augusto Cesar Sandino, a fact that further underlines the originality of the Nicaraguan revolution, providing it with its own style and with a well-defined banner of social justice, affirmation of national values and of international solidarity.

C. See in the happiness of a poor people, who for the first time in a long time feel they own their country, the expression of revolutionary creativity that opens broad and fruitful avenues to the commitment of all those interested in struggling against an unjust and oppressive system and in constructing a new man.

D. Value the decision to begin institutionalizing the revolutionary process on a juridical basis from the first day of the victory. This has been proven through the decision to maintain the programs announced before the victory, for instance the promulgation of the statute on the rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans, the judicious practice of freedom of information, political organization, religion, and movement, the nationalization to recover the country's wealth, the first steps of an agrarian reform and so forth. It has also been proven through the capacity to begin, from the first days of the process, planning and organizing a national literacy campaign that would dignify our people's spirit, enabling them to forge their destiny better and to participate more responsibly and with greater understanding in the revolutionary process.

E. Acknowledge the existence in our country of conflicts between opposing interests motivated by the agrarian reform, the expropriation of large properties and so forth. These conflicts may become even more serious as a result of the process of change in our economic, social, political and cultural structures.

F. Acknowledge also the risks, dangers and mistakes of this revolutionary process, aware as we are that no process in history is of absolute human purity and, therefore, to value freedom of criticism and expression as an irreplaceable means of pointing out and correcting the mistakes and of improving the achievements of this revolutionary process.

2. Tasks

We believe the present revolutionary moment is suitable to make real the church's preference for the poor. Nevertheless, we must recall that no historical revolutionary achievement can exhaust the infinite possibilities of justice and absolute solidarity of the kingdom of God. Furthermore, we must affirm that our commitment with the revolutionary process cannot mean naivete or blind enthusiasm, much less the creation of a new idol one must unquestioningly obey. Dignity, responsibility and Christian freedom are unrenounceable traits within the framework of an active participation in the revolutionary process.

As with any human process, this one too is subject to possible mistakes and abuses. Many Nicaraguans feel concern and fear. As shepherds, it is our duty to know the worries of the people we serve and to discern the objective causes of those worries: Those that are the result of abuses or neglect, in order to denounce them, those due to deficiencies derived from the limitations of the media and present conditions, in order to prevent their being used demagogically.

The government has created mechanisms which we believe will become increasingly effective to receive any complaints that might arise against the revolutionary process. This makes it necessary to hold a dialog, however briefly, and knowing as we do that not everybody perceives things as we do, on certain concerns about which we have been informed and which seem to us to be the most pressing.

A. Although it has been the authorities' policy to prevent the execution or mistreatment of prisoners and to appeal to the people so they do not take justice into their own hands, abuses have nonetheless been committed.

Certain local leaders have been involved in these painful situations. We will present to the national authorities the evidence we have of these abuses in the hope that they will know how to remedy this situation as the possibility of exerting greater control and bringing about national integration becomes more effective.

B. There is much talk about the disorder prevailing in the country and even about administrative chaos. Let us realize we are living in days of creativity and transition, and let us remember that the task of reconstruction concerns everybody, not merely certain sectors.

C. Regarding freedom of political organizations, we feel it is necessary to have conscientious and active participation by the majority of Nicaraguans in the revolutionary process. This should be done through people's democratic organizations which already exist and those that will be created through a national dialog. Various forces have generously contributed to the historical process, and no one should be an obstacle to this contribution. Heading these forces is the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which has earned its place in history. To consolidate that position its main task is, in our opinion, to continue urging the people to keep forging their own history through pluralistic and decisive participation in the nation's life. This demands that the present leaders be absolutely loyal to the poor, which has nothing to do with the principles of justice and the word "Sandinist" earned in the struggle for liberation.

3. Socialism

One often hears the fear that the present Nicaraguan process is moving toward socialism. We bishops are asked what we think about this.

If, as some believe, socialism is weakened by taking away from men and nations their character as free protagonists of their own history; if it seeks to submit the people blindly to the manipulations and orders of those who are in power arbitrarily, such spurious or false socialism, we will not accept. Neither can we accept a socialism that oversteps its functions and takes away from man the right to the religious motivation of his life or to express publicly those motivations and beliefs, whichever his religious faith.

It would be unacceptable to deny parents the right to educate their children according to their beliefs or deny any other right to which human beings are entitled.

If on the other hand, socialism--as it should--means that the interests of the majority of Nicaraguans have priority and is an example of a planned national economy in which everyone can participate, then we have nothing to object to. If it is a social project that guarantees the common future of the country's assets and resources, allows everybody to fulfill his basic needs and advances the quality of life, this seems just to us. If socialism implies that injustice and traditional differences between the city and the rural areas, between the pay received for nonmanual and manual work, substantially diminish; if it means participation by the worker in the product of his work, overcoming economic alienation, there is nothing in Christianity which implies a contradiction with this process. As a matter of fact, Pope John Paul II has just asked the UN to study the radical separation between work and property.

If socialism means power exercised from the viewpoint of the majority and increasingly shared by the organized people so that it leads to a real transfer of power to the people, again it will find motivation and support from the church.

If socialism leads to cultural processes to awaken the dignity of our masses and to give them courage to assume responsibilities and demand their rights, then it is congruent humanely with the human dignity that our faith proclaims.

Regarding the class struggle, the dynamic struggle of classes which should lead to a just transformation of the structure is one thing; another is the hatred between classes caused by individual persons, which radically contradicts the Christian duty to be governed by love.

Our faith tells us that it is a firm Christian duty to control nature, to transform the earth and all its resources, to allow man to live and to make of this Nicaraguan land, a land of justice, solidarity, peace and freedom, in which the kingdom of God acquires full meaning.

Besides, we are confident that the revolutionary process will be something original, creative, nationally profound and by no means imitative.

Along with the majority of Nicaraguans, what we want is a process that moves firmly toward a total and genuinely Nicaraguan society, neither capitalist, dependent,nor totalitarian.

Pastoral Letter: Part 2

PA261849 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 12 PA

[Nicaraguan bishops' first pastoral letter: "Christian Commitment for a New Nicaragua"--Part 2]

3. Evangelic Motivation [numbering as published]

Several times in the past we have tried to view the situation in our country in the light of the gospel. (See our messages of 8 January 1977 and 8 January 1978) More recently, last 2 June we declared the people's right to insurrection. We have always based our statements on the gospel and the doctrines of the church.

In this new situation it is our duty once again to utter a word of faith and hope regarding the present revolutionary process and the manner of exerting evangelical demands on it.

We wish to recall, therefore, a fundamental truth of our Christian faith--one that we are rediscovering as basic in the present situation in the fatherland and in the orientation of the process of revolutionary change.

A. The crux of Jesus' message is the announcement of the kingdom of God--a kingdom based on fatherly love for all human beings and in which the poor will occupy a preferential place. Kingdom signifies universality [globalidad]; nothing escapes it. To proclaim the kingdom of God means to announce the God of the kingdom and his fatherly love, the basis of fraternity among all men.

Jesus explains that kingdom means liberation and justice (Luke 4:16-20) because it is a kingdom of life; the need to build it is the basis for us to cooperate with the present process, which is aimed at true life for all Nicaraguans. Faith in this God moves us to stress what we have always preached, but which now takes on exceptional importance: To believe in this God is to give life to others, to arm them with the truth is to practice justice. The concrete life that God wants for Nicaraguans can only be achieved through the radical overcoming of egotism and through overlooking personal interests, which for so many years has been practiced in our country. Tragically, we must recall how these have led our brothers to their deaths. We must therefore demand from all the practice of love and justice, each forgetting himself and thinking of what he can give.

B. To announce the kingdom implies its historical presence, making it come to us. The authenticity of our faith in the God that liberates is at play in this effort, establishing what the holy scripture calls the "justice and right" of the poor. This commitment is the place to verify our faith in Christ, who gave his life to proclaim the kingdom of God. There is no life or faith without testimony, and this is achieved through deeds. Only from this position is it possible to understand and value the announcement by word. In the commitment for the poor and against social injustice, our faith becomes fruitful truth, not only for others but also for ourselves. It is by acting like Christians that we become Christians. Without this solidarity, our announcement of good tidings will be an empty word. A liberating evangelization implies a commitment with the liberation of our people. As the bishops said at Puebla: The gospel should teach us that in view of the situation it is impossible in Latin America today to truly love your brother and therefore God without making a personal, and many times structural-level, commitment. (P 327) Therefore, after a long and patient wait, our people have launched themselves upon the conquest of their full and total liberation.

C. Liberation in Jesus includes all aspects of human life because God wants man to live life to the fullest. For this reason, God created man according to a plan which closely links land ownership with social relations and relations with God. Regarding man's relationship with nature--where he finds satisfaction of his most basic needs--he must exercise control over it through a sensible economy placed at his service and as the basis of a just society. Relationships among people should follow a social dimension which should be characterized by a communion that represents true brotherhood and the real participation of everyone in society. This should represent to us today an act of justice for the oppressed and an effort for the liberation of those who need it the most. (Puebla document P 327). However, liberation also means a radical relationship with God. Like children who take refuge in and experience his love, this liberation in Jesus is the ultimate basis for the relationship between God and nature as well as its social dimension. The rejection of a brother is the rejection of God. A gesture of love toward the poor and the oppressed is a gesture of love toward God himself (Matthew 25:31-46). Total liberation comprises these three different spheres, which are closely related. To disregard one of them is to suppress the rights and potential of the people. To accept God's gift is to commit oneself to the struggle for justice and brotherhood. This brotherhood is fully experienced by recognizing the presence of God's love in history.

D, The kingdom of God, the essence of Jesus' message, calls for a social commitment and an analysis of history. It does not term any event in history as absolute: it keeps history open to human creativity and the work of the Lord's grace.

We are currently experiencing a time in our country which is appropriate to affirm and announce the kingdom of God. It would be a grave disloyalty to the Gospel if we ignore fear and suspicion in order to defend small and large individual interests because of the insecurity that stems from any radical process of social changes. This is a moment that demands the preferential option of working for the poor as demanded by Pope John Paul II and the Puebla conference.

This option has resulted in the giving up of old ways of thinking and acting. It has resulted in our profound conversion as a church. The day the church stops presenting itself to the world as poor and as a natural ally of the poor it will betray its divine founder and the kingdom of God. Never before in Nicaragua has it been more urgent to choose the option of the poor.

The poor that Jesus speaks about and was surrounded by are the authentic hungry, grieving and oppressed poor. They are the ones who are neglected in a society and are rejected by it. In his solidarity with the poor, Jesus announced the love of the father for every human being and experienced suffering, persecution and death.

E, Nicaraguan brothers, here is how our faith in Jseus and the God of life--embodied now in a reasonable search--must shed some light on the commitment of Christians to the present revolutionary process. The main contribution of the church and Nicaraguans should be their preference for the poor. Consequently they should support all measures and laws which rescue the poor from neglect, recognize their rights and strengthen the organizations which guarantee their freedom. We should not and must not close our eyes to the risks and possible errors typical of any historic construction. On the contrary, we believe that they should be pointed out with clarity and courage from the Gospel since that is our task and responsibility. However, we are convinced that the only way to truly carry this out is by listening to God's word with humility and discernment.

We want to maintain this discernment and commitment jointly with the Nicaraguan church community. We want to find enthusiasm and an echo in the church joined with the poor people, whose "evangelistic potential" we have discovered and which calls for a conversion throughout church. (Puebla document p 1,147)

Pastoral Letter: Part 3

PA261910 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 10 PA

[Part 3 of church document: "Christian Commitment to a New Nicaragua"]

[Text] The eyes of Latin America are on Nicaragua. The eyes of the Latin American church are also on Nicaragua. Our revolution is occurring at a time when, following the experience of Vatican Council II and the Medellin and Puebla meetings, the Catholic Church has become more aware that the cause of the poor is its cause.

Many church officials in this continent have recently borne witness to that fact. Aware that the revolutionary process calls for generosity and sacrifice, we call on all our brothers to muster the faith, motivation and strength to be the first to accept renunciation and set to the task of building the new Nicaragua.

The revolution first calls for a profound change of heart on our part. It also calls for austerity. The war, and especially the former social system, have left us in economic penury despite our country's wealth. The drain of administrative personnel and the inevitable unsettling situation marking the outset of such a radical change of system make the problem worse.

One must prepare to cope with shortages and keep the poor majority from bearing the brunt of those shortages. Aware of the Lord's call to poverty, Christians must be the first to accept with joy and generosity a time of scarcity, which we are sure will lead to a fuller human and fraternal life. Thus we will learn that is not overabundance, let alone consumerism, that satisfies and fulfills man, as John Paul II has repeatedly pointed out. Man actually finds fulfillment in solidarity with others, which permits him to meet his basic physical needs and create a higher culture, work under ever more humane and productive conditions and achieve a peace that is increasingly more conducive to man's spiritual advancement. We also call for a halt to the money drain, the return of our countrymen and reinvestment. We hope international trade and the terms under which Nicaragua's foreign debt is renegotiated will be fairer. We are certain this would help relieve the scarcity and prevent much suffering.

This revolution places a lot of stock in young Nicaraguans. They have shown a generosity and courage that astounded the world, and they will now be the chief builders of this new "civilization of love" that we want to build. (Puebla Document p 1188) They will have to embody the real values of the gospel in an effective way in the revolutionary process. The church's efforts to preach the gospel should be especially geared toward them.

The Nicaraguan bishops ask for no privileges for the church, but only to be able to preach the gospel as a humble but precious service to the people. In this sense, all the church wants is "ample freedom to conduct its apostolic work without interference; worship, teach religion and conduct the very many activities that permit the faithful to live out the moral commitments of their faith in their private, family and social lives." (Puebla Document p 144) God's people must be replenished in the ever more fraternal grassroots christian communities. The church must learn and teach to see things from the perspective of the poor, whose cause is Christ's cause. Taking up the cause of all Nicaraguans, the church believes it can make a major contribution to the Nicaraguan process.

May the Blessed Virgin, who said the Magnificat, which speaks of the toppling of the mighty and the extolling of the lowly (Luke 2:52), be with us and help us take up our Christian post in the difficult and enthralling task of building a new Nicaragua at a time when siding with the poor permits "the harboring of new hope." (Puebla Document p 1165) 17 November 1979.

[Signed] Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando Bravo, [Bishops] conference chairman; Juigalpa Bishop Msgr Pablo A. Vega; Esteli Bishop Msgr Ruben Lopez Ardon; Leon Bishop Msgr Manuel Salazar Espinoza; Granada Bishop Msgr Leovigildo Lopez Fitoria; Matagalpa Bishop Msgr Julian Barni; Bluefields Vicariate Bishop Msgr Salvador Schlaefer.

HAVANA REPORTS ON TENSE RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN, U.S,

FL241959 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhasan Bani Sadr has declared that the crisis provoked by the former shah's presence in the United States could easily be resolved with the extradition of the former monarch and the restitution of his wealth to the Iranian people. In an open letter to the president of the UN General Assembly, Bani Sadr states that in this manner the crisis could be resolved without the United States being forced to use the phantasm of a war to save its 50 officials detained at its embassy in Tehran.

However, former Empress Farah has told the French daily LE FIGARO that the former shah will not be surrendered to Iranian justice. U,S, President James Carter has also reaffirmed that the United States will not fulfill Iran's demands in that respect.

It was also learned that Yankee Secretary of Defense Harold Brown will begin on Monday a tour of Israel, Egypt and Sudan. He will visit military units and will hold talks with officials of those governments. This tour begins in the midst of an acute crisis in Iranian-U,S, relations and at a time when Washington is threatening to use military force against Iran.

The daily New York TIMES has noted that the Pentagon's best minds are preparing the military plans against Iran and that the strategists are concentrating their attention on possible targets to attack, among them the oil fields, pipelines and means of transportation. Paris' LE MATIN reports that the Israeli Army has announced its willingness to cooperate with the United States if that country undertakes military operations against Iran. The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE notes that the CIA is training elements of the shah's police force and other saboteurs in the FRG, South Korea and Israel and that a military camp for training commandos has been set up in Egypt. One of the objectives of these murderers at the service of the U,S, CIA is to physically eliminate the outstanding personalities of the Iranian revolution, the publication states in closing.

Notes 'Military Intervention' Discussions

FL261224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Text] President Carter met with the joint chiefs of staff in Washington on Saturday, and discussed various plans for military intervention in Iran, it has been learned.

The New York TIMES states that if Carter orders military intervention in that country, it would mean the end of U,S, influence in that region. The paper indicates that mideast diplomatic circles are convinced that U,S, embassies would be attacked by the people in several countries if the United States undertakes a military operation against Iran.

A Moroccan newspaper, AL MITHAK AL WATANI, says the use of force will have ominous consequences for the United States in its relations with countries of the Middle East.

For its part, LE MATIN of Paris reports that Israel has offered its services to Washington to carry out a plan to rescue the hostages being held at the U,S, Embassy in the Iranian capital.

Further on 'Intervention'

FL262052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpt] In the United States certain circles have continued their appeals aimed at firming the position with respect to Iran and demands are being formulated for a Yankee military intervention in that country.

Former Secretary of State George Ball stated that the United States can undertake a punitive action and that such action is not excluded from being carried out even after the liberation of the hostages at its embassy in Tehran. Ball blamed Kissinger and other advisers of the present administration for having created the conditions for the admission of the shah into the United States but did not criticize Washington's policy with respect to Iran.

The news agency UPI has reported that the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk will soon arrive near Iran's coast. The Italian press agency revealed in Rome that another Yankee aircraft carrier, the Nimitz, had sailed from Naples for the Persian Gulf. The carrier has a crew of 5,000 men and 100 aircraft. The carrier Midway has already arrived in the Persian Gulf accompanied by 12 men-of-war.

MACHADO RECEIVES POLISH PARTY DELEGATION

FL261736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo and Secretariat, has received a delegation from the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee that is visiting Cuba within the framework of the exchange plan between the two parties.

The delegation of the fraternal country is headed by Josef Ostas, deputy director of the PZPR Administration Department; and it includes Andrzeu Koltek, secretary of the Krosno provincial party committee; (Stanislav Atlak), member of the Secretariat and chief of the administration department of the Opole provincial committee; and (Viktor Grechke), senior inspector of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department. The meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Matters concerning bilateral party relations and others of mutual interest were discussed.

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

FL211937 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Jaroslav Janik, Czechoslovak deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering and chairman of the Czechoslovak-Cuban working group for development of Cuban electric energy, is in Havana. The Czechoslovak official will join the group's meetings being held at the Protocol Hall of the Sierra Maestra Hotel since about a week ago.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S PETAR ZECEVIC

LD211442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 20 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Havana--[Carlos] Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, received Petar Zecevic, director general of the 'Beograd' Agricultural Kombinat, at the end of his official visit to Cuba.

They discussed possibilities of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Zivojin Jazic, Yugoslav ambassador in Havana. During his 10-day visit Petar Zecevic visited three Cuban provinces and was briefed in detail on the results of agricultural development on the island, and on extensive plans to promote this branch of the economy.

PHILIPPINE DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS TOP OFFICIALS

Received in Havana

FL211246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Today [presumably 28 November] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received in Havana City Jose Leido, minister of national resources of the Republic of the Philippines. The Philippine minister arrived on Monday in this capital at the head of a delegation from his country at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

Tours Granma Province

FL231626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Emilio Loo Hernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and PCC first secretary in Granma [Province] has received at Manzanillo Airport Jose Leido, Philippine minister of national resources, and the delegation accompanying him. After the protocol greetings there was an extensive tour of the shrimp export processing plant, the Andres Lujan Vazquez shipyard, and the fishing research station. Other places toured by the Philippine delegation were the 20th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution battery plant and the Jose Luis Tasende irrigation sprinkler plant, where their characteristics and production lines were explained. Included among the visits was Jose Arteaga Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to the Philippines.

Meets With Fidel

FL261233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Jose Leido, minister of national resources of the Philippines, at the Palace of the Revolution. Fidel and Minister Leido had a cordial and friendly meeting in which they examined many aspects of bilateral relations between the two countries, particularly the expansion of current and future cooperation. Minister Leido conveyed greetings from Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the Cuban president.

Jose Arteaga, Cuban ambassador to the Philippines, and Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, participated in the meeting.

MORE TEACHERS LEAVE TO AID NICARAGUAN LITERACY CAMPAIGN

FL211814 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Another group of teachers who are part of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent today left for Nicaragua. At the airport in Rancho Boyeros [Jose Marti Airport in Havana] they were bade farewell by education leaders and officials as well as trade union leaders.

Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, bade farewell at Jose Marti International Airport to 92 teachers who left for Nicaragua. Another 600 Cuban teachers are already in Sandino's homeland. In bidding farewell to the teachers the vice president of the Council of Ministers reiterated the confidence of the party and government that they will be exemplary in their work, dedication and modesty in fulfilling the pledge made with the Nicaraguan people. The group which left today is comprised of teachers from Havana City Province. A total of 1,200 teachers will make up the Agusto Cesar Sandino contingent that will teach children in Nicaragua.

Eighth Group Leaves

FL231841 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] This morning the eighth group of Cuban teachers who are part of the Agusto Cesar Sandino international contingent left from Jose Marti International Airport for Nicaragua. This group, which is comprised of 93 teachers from the Provinces of Guantanamo and Havana City, will immediately begin their teaching activities as has been done by those who are in the various departments of Nicaragua. Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, was at the airport to bid farewell to the teachers. Fernandez emphasized the importance of this historic and internationalist mission they will be undertaking in Sandino's homeland, and he called on them to be exemplary.

Traveling along with the eighth group of teachers was Julio Reyes, secretary general of the Education and Science Workers Trade Union, who will participate as a guest at the Nicaraguan Teachers Association's second congress which will be held between 23 and 25 November in the city of Esteli.

The teachers were carrying the banner of the contingent which will be presented to the delegates to that meeting on behalf of the Cuban teachers.

Ninth Group Departs

FL261836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] The ninth group of the second Augusto Cesar Sandino teachers contingent left for Nicaragua moments ago to work with the fraternal nation in the literacy campaign. Jose R. Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Asela de los Santos, member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, bade them farewell at Jose Marti airport.

This ninth group of the second contingent of Cuban teachers to go to Nicaragua is composed of 100 young internationalists from Havana, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Pinar del Rio provinces. Before boarding the plane, which at this moment is flying to the fraternal Central American country, Jose R. Fernandez reiterated to them the need that they set an example of good teachers in Nicaragua. He also reminded them of the words of the commander in chief when he visited them recently at the Santiago Figueroa school.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT URGES IRAN TO FREE U.S. HOSTAGES

FL261520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The Government of Jamaica has appealed to the Iranian authorities to ensure the release of hostages and the cessation of occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran.

In a statement yesterday, Prime Minister Manley said:

"The Government of Jamaica has been following the recent developments in Iran.

"As a member of the Security Council it does not propose at this stage to comment on all the issues involved. Our wish is to make a constructive contribution should the matter arise from consideration by that body.

"For the present we feel obliged to confine our views to the take-over of the Embassy of the United States of America in Tehran and the holding of the occupants as hostages.

"Relations between states are based on patterns of conduct which have become well established over many centuries. These patterns of conduct enable international relations to be conducted in a manner which is predictable and to minimize the possibility of friction.

"The Government of Jamaica is gravely concerned that the present action, which violates these long established principles, could have the most dangerous implications for the further conduct of international relations.

"The Government of Jamaica has therefore issued an appeal to the Iranian authorities to ensure the release of the hostages and the cessation of the occupation of the embassy in accordance with internationally-accepted principles governing relations among states. This appeal is also made on humanitarian grounds.

"The Government of Jamaica regards these as necessary steps in creating a propitious atmosphere for the international community to consider ways in which it might assist to resolve the problems which now exist between Iran and the United States of America.

"Jamaica stands ready to help in whatever way it can to achieve a satisfactory resolution".

CUBAN ENVOY SAYS CUBAN CENTRAL BANK TO GRANT EXPORT CREDITS

FL231756 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Senor Ulises Estrada said the Central Bank of Cuba will be extending a 10 million dollar line of credit to Jamaican exporters as a means of helping to correct an existing trade imbalance between the two countries. Senor Estrada was speaking this morning at a meeting between the head of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, Senor Jose Diaz Mirabal and representatives of the Jamaican private sector. He said at the present time the trade balance with Cuba was unfavorable to Jamaica, and the Cuban Government was interested in correcting that and bringing about a more balanced trade agreement. A follow-up meeting to this morning's is to be held next week Tuesday at which specific proposals will be made on items which can be traded by both sides.